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DURHAM MORNING HERALD
Durham, North Carolina
October 24, 1959

# Cigarettes Unhurt By Insecticides

RALEIGH (AP) — A North Carolina State College study has produced results indicating that chemical and biological tobacco insect killers are not harmful to cigarette smokers.

Dr. Kenneth R. Keller, director of tobacco research at the college, said Friday the two chief insect killers used by tobacco farmers were harmless in cigarettes.

Keller's announcement coincided with a new grant of $16,738 by the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, to continue the study.

The interim report dealt with TDE and Endrin.

The levels of TDE found in commercial cigarette smoke are more than four times less than the seven parts per million permitted on food by the Food and Drug Administration.

Keller said a person would have to inhale, and retain, the smoke from a pack of cigarettes a day for 250 years before he approved levels which might be considered harmful.

"Even with the best available chemical techniques," the report continued, "it has not been possible to detect even traces of Endrin from the smoke of an entire carton of cigarettes.

"Further research on chemical control has revealed that certain of the newer experimental insecticides are heat degraded during flue-curing or smoking, resulting in an insecticide-free tobacco smoke."

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SAN DIEGO UNION
San Diego, California
November 5, 1959

# Smoking, Cancer Tie Held Unproved

Smoking as a cause of lung cancer has not been proved conclusively, a surgeon said Meyer yesterday. Dr. Charles B. Puestow, a professor of surgery at the University of Illinois, said even medical researchers are divided in opinions on a link between tobacco and lung cancer.

Puestow

"If lung irritation contributes to lung cancer, automobile exhaust fumes or other air pollutants possibly should share the blame,' Puestow said.

Puestow, a pipe smoker, was interviewed at the 13th annual Postgraduate Assembly at County Hospital. About 600 physicians and surgeons are attending the assembly, presented under the auspieces of the Physicians Research Foundation of the County Hospital. It ends today.

Puestow is a member of the research committee of the American Cancer Society for the Illinois division. The ACS has linked smoking to lung cancer, but Puestow said the opinion is not unanimous among members of the research committee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
December 8, 1959

# U.S. ASKED TO CURB TOOTHPASTE ADS

## Head of Dental Association Outlines a Plan to Control 'Deceptive' Claims

More government control was sought yesterday over what was described as deceptive advertising practices on television and in print by the toothpaste industry.

Dr. Paul H. Jeserich, president of the American Dental Association, disclosed here yesterday the attack formulated by the group. It calls for:

¶Legislation by Congress permitting Federal agencies to eliminate such advertising.

¶A code of fair practices to be set up with the cooperation of the Federal Trade Commission or the Food and Drug Administration.

¶Scientific proof of advertised claims. This would be submitted to the F. T. C., so that the burden of proving the items retarded or cured human ailments would be shifted from the Government to the manufacturers.

"Sadly, none of the ammoniated, chlorophyll, anti-enzyme and now germ-killing products has lived up to its advance notices," Dr. Jeserich said. "The reason for these claims is not difficult to figure out. The public spent $230,000,000 on dentrifices in 1958, which was nearly 10 per cent more than in the previous year."

Dr. Jeserich addressed the first general session of the thirty-fifth Greater New York Dental Meeting at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Lung cancer and cigarette smoking was the subject of a paper delivered yesterday by Dr. Valy Menkin, a physician at the University of Pennsylvania's Henry Phipps Institute. He argued that a victim must possess a hereditary predisposition to cancer.

"Mild irritation produced by long years of constant smoking would liberate a growth-promoting factor in slightly injured cells constantly exposed to smoke," said Dr. Menkin. "This release of the factor would be innocuous unless that particular individual contains a hereditary factor rendering him susceptible to the development of cancer. The combination would favor lung cancer.

"Probably obnoxious fumes such as one encounters in industrial localities would favor the same type of development."

DULUTH NEWS-TRIBUNE
Duluth, Minnesota
November 13, 1959

# Medics Back Anti-Cigaret Resolution

Duluth area doctors last night approved by "a clear majority" a resolution suggesting that anyone who can stop smoking should do so.

The action was taken after considerable discussion at a meeting of the St. Louis County Medical society in St. Luke's hospital. An estimated 70 physicians attended.

The resolution states that "the citizens of this area be advised that is the opinion of the membership . . . that the danger of cigaret smoking be impressed on young people who have not yet started to smoke, and that cigaret smokers who can stop smoking do so, or change to the use of tobacco in some other manner."

### TO ALERT PUBLIC

A spokesman for the group described the resolution as a "public relations effort on the part of the profession to alert the public to a possible connection between smoking and lung cancer."

Asked whether any strong opposition to the measure was expressed, the spokesman replied: "There was quite a little discussion both pro and con."

He said many of those opposed to the resolution argued that evidence of a causative relationship between smoking and cancer is not sufficient.

Some doctors expressed concern that a public statement either favoring or disfavoring smoking would be misleading to the public.

### NO ACTUAL COUNT

Voting was conducted by a show of hands. No actual count was taken, but one society member said "a clear majority" favored the resolution. Another member said the vote was not close.

The society spokesman stressed that the purpose of the action was "merely to draw attention as a matter of public information" that there is some evidence to support the theory that smoking is a causative factor in lung cancer.

A considerable amount of smoke was generated in the auditorium from members' own cigarets, he added.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/zncm0000